MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 FEBRUARY 1982

Egypt

Mubarak Remarks -- President Husni Mubarak, in remarks reported by MENA, said he told President Ronald Reagan during their talks in Washington that there will be no stability in the Middle East unless the Palestinian problem is solved. According to Mubarak, he explained that Egypt adheres to its nonaligned policy, particularly now more than ever before, and will not agree to give bases to anyone. However, he told Reagan that Egypt is prepared to grant facilities to the U.S. side when there is a specific reason acceptable to Egypt. Mubarak said he emphasized to the U.S. President that Sudan is in need of important and urgent assistance. He also noted that the United States has agreed to begin delivery of F-5 aircraft to Egypt in March. Mubarak concluded his remarks by strongly denying rumors that he plans to take extraordinary domestic measures, "whatever the circumstances may be." Asserting that food and homes for the people are his priorities, he said "all the other things called for by some people" are of no concern to him.

Citing AL-AHRAM, MENA reported that President Mubarak has stated that Egypt has no secret or public contacts with the Soviet Union.

Comment on Peace, Israel -- An AL-AKHBAR commentary reported by MENA said the Middle East situation is so dangerous that it requires an urgent peace initiative by those Arab states interested in achieveing peace. According to another MENA report, AL-AHRAM criticized Israel for considering the recent UN General Assembly resolution on the Golan issue as null and void rather than considering its own decision to annex the Golan Heights as equally null and void.

Israel

Knesset Debate -- In a Knesset debate on the recent UN General Assembly resolution calling for a boycott against Israel, reported by IDF radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir ridiculed the notion that representatives of countries like Syria, Iraq, the Soviet Union and Libya were seeking to determine whether Israel is peace-loving. He reminded MK's of the grave danger that would have threatened Israel's existence had the Golan Heights not been held when the 1973 Yom Kippur war broke out. Shamir said this fact is the basis of the national agreement that Israel will never descend from the Golan and of the government's decision to apply Israeli law to the area. Shamir also reiterated that Israel is prepared at any time to negotiate without preconditions with all its neighbors in order to sign peace agreements.

Jordanian Message -- MA'ARIV claimed that in diplomatic contacts between Washington and Amman, Jordan undertook to conduct vigorous activity to block terrorism from its territory. According to the paper, a Jordanian message conveyed via U.S. channels informed Israel that the terrorists enter Jordan from Syria under the guise of tourists and carry out their activities contrary to Jordan's desires.

PLO

Meeting Urged, 'Arafat Remarks -- An official Palestinian source in Damascus has called for an urgent meeting of the Arab Joint Defense Council to discuss Israeli preparations for a large-scale military adventure in southern Lebanon, QNA reported. In a Beirut speech reported by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio, PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asserted that when U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said he did not want Israel to stage a big operation in Lebanon, he meant that he wants instead a selective operation. 'Arafat warned that Israel has not canceled its planned strike in Lebanon, but has changed its time and nature. Noting the PLO's pledge to maintain the cease-fire across the Lebanese border, 'Arafat appealed to the Arab states to open their borders to fedayeen activity.

Lebanon

In an interview reported by MONDAY MORNING, Amal movement Command Council Chairman Nabih Birri said his movement's differences with the PLO concern means not ends. Stressing the need for an "ideal formula that will preserve both the south and the Palestinian gun," he said Palestinian guerrillas should establish their bases far from the Lebanese villages. He admitted that the launching of guerrilla operations from the villages leads to Israeli retaliation against them, which causes the villagers to resent the Palestinian presence.

Birri noted that the Amal opposes the National Movement's newly formed security force on the grounds that it is a violation of the supremacy of the government. He also disclosed that Amal's arms come via Syria.

Weinberger Tour

At a joint press conference in Dhahran prior to the departure of U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, SPA reported, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed the hope that the U.S. administration will adopt a firm posture toward Israel's unjust annexation of the Golan Heights. Riyadh radio reported that Prince Sultan subsequently told SPA that the Saudi-U.S. talks were "good and fine." He noted that in the talks both sides reviewed current projects to avoid "discrepancies" and "problems with some purchases."

Iran

Tavakkoli Interview -- Government Spokesman Ahmad Tavakkoli, in an interview carried by Tehran radio, said the United States, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan are hatching new plots against Iran, citing as evidence U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's visit to "Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Oman" and an alleged meeting in Riyadh between Weinberger and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan.

Tavakkoli revealed that 22 people were killed and six hideouts uncovered in the raid which resulted in the death of Mojahedin-e Khalq commander Musa Khiabani. Calling the operation the biggest blow to the counterrevolution since recent events in Amol, he opined that the Mojahedin will now be unable to carry out any major move.

Rajavi Press Conference -- Exiled Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi reaffirmed at a Paris press conference that his group intends to fight the Khomeyni regime until it is overthrown, AFP reported. Claiming the allegiance of 40 percent of Iran's Armed Forces as opposed to 10 percent for Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Rajavi said that the Khomeyni regime is based on a worse terror than that of the former shah, but that resistance nevertheless exists. Rajavi conjectured that his 1-year-old son was killed during the 8 February raid.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

INA reported that fighters of the special task brigades, whose formation was announced on 6 January by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, have participated in the Bostan area battles since 6 February and have successfully carried out their tasks. A military communique carried by INA, said the Iraqi forces continued their advance in the Bostan area. INA also reported the arrival in Damascus of the corpses of 29 Syrians, including 17 officers, who had been fighting alongside Iranian troops in Susangerd.

An Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio stated that Iran launched a counteroffensive near Tang-e Chazzabeh, 10 km northwest of Bostan, and pinned the enemy forces down in their positions. The communique said an intensive battle was continuing on this front.

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MORE NATURAL GAS PRODUCED THAN PLANNED

LD030628 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0436 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Kabul, 2 Feb (BAKHTAR) -- The DRA has been able to produce 51 million and 450 thousand cubic metres more natural gas than envisaged in the plan during the first six months of the current Afghan year ending March 20, 1982.

Its plan to produce 1120 million square metres was realized. 1000 million cubic metres of natural gas was planned to be exported to the Soviet Union, whereas 1026.892 million cubic metres was exported to that country. 89,852 cubic meters of it was delivered to the fertilizer and electricity plant of Mazar-e Sharif.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries of the DRA obtained over $114 millions, constituting 70 percent of the total revenue of the productive sector of that ministry and also about 30 percent of the national income.

It should be pointed out that explorative plans are under way in the fields of natural gas and petroleum. The discovery and determination of some reserves are in progress and their extraction and exploitation will be started at a later stage. Among these reserves the Joma, Yatintag, Bashikot, Khowaja Bolan and Jangal Kalan gas structures can be named.

The petroleum reserves which have already been discovered and determined are Angot, Aqdarya and Qashqari, containing about 12 million tons of petroleum located in Janzjan Province.

Petroleum explorations are in progress in Zamarodsai, Khawja Saplan, Ali Gul and Kaldar in the northern areas of Afghanistan and in Ahmad Abad of Herat Province.

The establishment of a petroleum refinery with a capacity of producing 500 thousand tons of crude oil will be started in [words indistinct].

MUJAHIDIN REPORT ATTACKS IN QANDAHAR, FARAH

GF091230 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 5 Feb 82 p 10

[Text] London, 24 Jan (AAP) -- Mujahidin guerrillas of the Harkat-e Enqelab-e Eslami [Islamic Revolution Movement] attacked a police post in Qandahar and killed 19 communist soldiers and wounded another 15.

According to reports received, the guerrillas, together with other mujahidin groups, attacked a police post within Qandahar city. The attack began at 1700 local time and lasted until 2200. During the 5-hour battle 19 communist soldiers were killed while another 15 were severely wounded. During the attack the mujahidin destroyed all fortifications constructed near Qandahar prison with rockets. During the attack, a number of Soviet helicopter gunships appeared overhead and began bombing the guerrillas. Three guerrilla commanders were killed by bombs while a number of mujahidin received wounds.

In another attack, the mujahidin ambushed a Soviet convoy at Dand at a point on the Qandahar-Herat road and set fire to several military trucks carrying supplies. Two tanks guarding the convoy were also destroyed while one armored car was burned. The mujahidin suffered no losses.

Reports from Farah Province indicate that mujahidin mined the highway 2 km from Farah and destroyed one Soviet tank, one armored vehicle and one government jeep. Twelve soldiers riding in the vehicles were killed while five others were severely wounded.

HERALD COMMENTS ON INDIA-PAKISTAN TALKS

BK100237 Delhi HERALD in English 4 Feb 82 p 7

[Editorial: "Indo-Pak Talks"]

[Text] An offer of a friendship treaty, the decision to constitute a joint commission and the satisfaction of having cleared the air sufficiently for specific issues to be discussed is by no means an unimpressive list of achievements for the three days of India-Pakistan talks in Delhi. It is all the more impressive considering the history of bilateral relations and the controversial antecedents of the no-war offer which brought Mr Agha Shahi to Delhi. However, Mr Shahi's expressions of desire for closer ties would be more relevant if these were followed not only in letter but also in spirit.

There was, to be very frank, some doubt in this country about the genuineness of Pakistan's offer, though no one of consequence called it a trap. One cannot wish away the events of 35 years in which, as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi put it, "Pakistan has tried everything but friendship." It was in this context that the prime minister made the remark that having tried everything it would lose nothing and might gain much by trying friendship. It is not known how Pakistan takes this offer, but the decision to create a joint commission to keep bilateral relations under constant review is laudable.

After this promising start, both the proposed joint commission and the resumed political talks at Islamabad will have to come to grips with specific issues. Granted that each nation has a sovereign right to acquire defensive weapons, as Mr Shahi asserts, but all weapons are not defensive, and the right is possessed by both parties. Just as the extent of one man's freedom ends where another man's freedom begins, so the right to acquire arms can be exercised only to the extent that it does not threaten neighbours.

Equally, one has a right to do what one likes with his country, but to become a "frontline state" in a superpower's crusade is not India's idea of insulating the subcontinent from the forces of war and violence. The truth is that after granting each nation's right to do what it wants, there is the indefinable something called the atmosphere of friendship which has to be built up. An open and relaxed relationship, a lot of trade and cultural exchanges, mutual interdependence and a deliberate effort to avoid recrimination are some of the building blocks of which this atmosphere is made. The Islamabad talks, and the joint commission meetings, will have to get down to the job of deciding how to fashion these building blocks.

DELHI REPORTS DISSIDENT LEADER'S ARRIVAL IN U.S.

BK100326 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] The U.S. State Department has admitted that Jagjit Singh Chowhan has been allowed to enter the United States despite opposition by the Government of India. A Washington spokesman who had said yesterday that Jagjit Singh Chowhan was denied entry clarified that he misspoke himself. The Indian Government had invalidated his passport because of his anti-India and secessionist activities.

It may be recalled that India has already protested against this decision of the U.S. Government and has termed it as another irritant in India-U.S. relations. External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao summoned American Ambassador in New Delhi Harry Barnes to the Foreign Office last Saturday to express India's serious concern and unhappiness in this regard.

RAJAVI REACTS TO RAID ON MOJAHEDIN SAFE HOUSE

NC092109 Paris AFP in English 2005 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 9 Feb (AFP) -- The leader of the Iranian leftist opposition movement Mojahedin-e Khalq today reaffirmed the group's intention to fight against the regime of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni "until it is overthrown."

At a press conference at his home in a Paris suburb held the day after the death of the movement's number two man, Musa Khiabani, Mas'ud Rajavi said that he held the allegiance of "40 percent of the armed forces as opposed to ten percent for Khomeyni."

"Resistance exists despite great repression. It has bases among the people as has been witnessed in the last seven months of struggle against Khomeyni," he added.

He accused the Ayatollah Khomeyni of "basing his regime on terrorism" and said the Iranian leader had taken advantage of the Iraq-Iran war to "increase repression. The terrorism of Khomeyni is much worse than that of the former shah," he said.

Mr Rajavi, who has lived in France since last summer, said his one-year-old son was probably killed during the storming of a house yesterday in Tehran which left at least 12 leaders of his group dead.

CLANDESTINE NAMES OTHER MOJAHEDIN KILLED

GF100808 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Please listen to this report that I have just received in the studio. Our correspondent in Tehran has been able to discover the names of a number of leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization who were killed during a clash with Khomeyni's guards. He sent the list to us at the beginning of this program. Their names are: Tahmineh Rahimnezhad, Farzaneh Chitsaz, Farzaneh 'Amu'i, Mehdi Aghashahi, Mahmud Estakinezhad, Bizhan Mehrabi, Kazem Mortazavi, Mohammad Mo'ini and Khosrow Mir-Sadeqi.

TAVAKKOLI INTERVIEWED ON RAID, WEINBERGER VISIT

LD100026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Feb 82

["Exclusive interview" with Government Spokesman Ahmad Tavakkoli -- recorded; date and place not given]

[Text] [Tavakkoli] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. I think our combatant revolution guards and committee brothers gave the nation a good festive gift when they captured six safe houses yesterday evening. The safe houses had been under surveillance for months. Musa Khiabani, Mr Rajavi's second-in-command in Iran, and a large number of the high-ranking Mojahedin-e Khalq cadres, as well as security and military cadres, were in one house. A total of 22 people were killed in these houses, including Musa Khiabani and Ashraf Rabi'i, Rajavi's wife.

The interesting fact is that the house where Mr Musa Khiabani lived with 7, 8 or 10 other people is in Tehran's Za'faraniyeh District. I have heard that it was rented for 19,000 tomans per month. An even more interesting fact was that Mr Musa Khiabani had a double, in other words there was a person who looked exactly like Mr Khiabani. This proves how much importance these people attached to protecting Mr Khiabani.

Thanks be to God, I think that this is the biggest blow dealt to the counterrevolution since the blow dealt them in Amol; I think that they should not be able to carry out any major move.

Of course, as in the past, the government's treatment of the Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters is one of guidance and correction. Should one of these people truly realize the error of his way, he would of course find a place in the embrace of the nation and we would continue our guidance and correction.

[Question] It seems that there is a plan in connection with the supporters to involve them in industry?

[Answer] Yes, with the assistance of the Ministry of Labor the prosecutor's office is preparing a very large educational center so that these brothers and sisters who have come to realize the truth can be utilized in industrial plans as well in ideological, political, religious and instructional plans. God willing, these plans will be implemented.

[Question] Yes. Mr Tavakkoli, following a series of diplomatic trips undertaken by U.S. imperialism and its agents in the Persian Gulf region, the U.S. secretary of defense, Mr Weinberger, has now come to the region. He held very long meetings with the defense ministers of certain Arab countries. It is interesting that the representatives of Saddam -- and Numayri, too -- hastily went to Riyadh to meet him. What is your fundamental analysis of his trip to the region and what could its relation be to Iran's Islamic revolution?

[Answer] Yes, at every stage. Whenever Iran's Islamic revolution has embarked on an offensive, the United States has made great efforts -- including the trips to the region, if you remember -- to neutralize the offensive and to safeguard the countries that are subservient to it. Then came the Fahd plan and the [words indistinct]. Then came the question of annexing the Golan and similar issues. Now that Saddam is on the verge of a downfall, King Husayn comes along and says: "I wish to give direct assistance to Saddam." When the question of the Golan is being debated in the UN and most of one's efforts should be directed at attracting world public opinion to this issue, King Husayn, the United States's servant in the region, presents this issue to attempt to divert people's minds to other matters.

"When the U.S. secretary of defense comes along, we of course expect him to hatch new plots in the region, particularly in view of all of the forecasts and claims which we made to the effect that Saddam is American. Thanks be to God, the Almighty has made events unfold so that these people and their plans are exposed: The American Husayn is to take steps to protect Saddam; the U.S. secretary of defense visits Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Oman; and the Iraqi minister of defense or Iraqi Vice President Taha Yasin go to (?Riyadh) to speak with Weinberger. All of these things prove that these people are planning new plots. As always, thanks to the positive efforts of the Iranian nation, and by the grace of God, these plots will assuredly be neutralized. We do not fear them.

Remarks on GCC, Economy

LD100040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] According to a Central News Unit report, Government Spokesman Mr Ahmad Tavakkoli participated in a press, radio and television conference at noon today. He replied to questions on domestic problems and on the country's foreign policy. In connection with statements made by officials from the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council member-countries on either breaking or continuing Iranian relations, Mr Tavakkoli said: The Persian Gulf countries' contradictory statements are of no importance to us. We desire Muslim unity under the banner of Islam and hereby declare that any move under U.S. leadership is tantamount to a clash with the people of the region.

He added: Muslim unity could expel Israel from the region if the Muslims have faith in the issue. This is necessary because the existence of some of these regimes is dependent on the existence of the regime occupying Jerusalem.

In connection with the exchange of the families of Iranian and Iraqi POW's, the government spokesman said: Saddam prevaricates because he knows that implementing this program would not be to his advantage.

On the Islamic revolution missions' visits to foreign countries, he said: These visits have so far been successful. They will neutralize the policy of isolating Iran.

In connection with the country's economic situation, Mr Tavakkoli said: The blast furnace of the Esfahan steel mill will start work tomorrow, 5 months ahead of schedule. By the end of the coming year [20 March 1983] our iron production will reach 1.8 million tons. Similarly, the production of concentrated copper will double its current level. We also have plans for increasing production and creating employment.

In connection with the high cost and scarcity of products, he said: If we were in normal circumstances, we would devote our capabilities to increasing production in order to remove the causes of high prices and shortages. However, the government is currently devoting its maximum capabilities toward victory in the war. We have been successful here too, and this is indicative of the correct orientation of the people and government. He added: Of course, we have plans aimed at controlling and correctly distributing goods. These plans will be announced at the appropriate time.

VELAYATI QUESTIONED ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD091826 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Mr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, our country's minister of foreign affairs, who has returned home from his visit to New York after attending the U.N. session, took part in a press, radio and television conference this afternoon and replied to questions from domestic and foreign newsmen.

About his meeting with the new UN secretary general and also with Habib Chatti, Mr Velayati said: During these meetings, which took place at the request of the UN secretary general and Habib Chatti, the resumption of activities for peace, Iran's desire for peace and at the same time the necessity of defense toward aggressors were emphasized and it was said: The Iranian nation, while defending its country's honor and territorial integrity, will under no circumstances negate the efforts of those who have worked for peace. But, as we have already declared, any group which desires to take steps toward peace should bear in mind Iran's principled conditions.

In reply to a question about the motive for the attempted assassination of the West German ambassador to Iran and those implicated, Mr Velayati said: As far as we are aware, this move was made by the pseudoleftists who are in the pay of imperialism and it is natural that these people wish to undermine our relations with other world countries. We strongly condemn the attack on the German ambassador and our country will devote all its efforts to protecting the lives of foreign nationals.

In connection with his stopover in West Germany on his return home from the United Nations, Mr Velayati said: Talks and discussions were held with that country's minister of foreign affairs with regard to expanding commercial and industrial cooperation and, from the standpoint of the two sides, these talks were successful.

Mr Velayati referred to Iraq's request for a severance of relations between the Arab countries and Iran as a defeatist step, saying: The recent meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs who are members of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council shows the opposite [of what Iraq demands] and various statements made indicate that Iraq's proposal was only put forward by certain well-known agents and has not enjoyed the support of the members of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council.

Mr Velayati also gave explanations about Iran's relations with Cuba: These relations are in force at present and Cuba has an embassy in Iran. But, because of our lack of capabilities, we have so far not succeeded in setting up an Iranian Embassy in Cuba: One of the aims behind the trip undertaken by Mr 'Azizi, Iranian deputy minister of foreign affairs, to Cuba is to prepare the physical conditions for the setting up of the embassy and for dispatching an ambassador.

The foreign minister emphasized: Our relations with Cuba were established right from the beginning of the revolution. These relations have been and will continue to be good.

At the conclusion of his press, radio and television conference today, Mr Velayati, while referring to the visit of the U.S. secretary of state [as heard] to Saudi Arabia, his meeting with an Iraqi Government official in Saudi Arabia and also the sinister propaganda disseminated by world imperialism about the so-called danger from Iran for the small countries in the Persian Gulf, said: As we have repeatedly declared, we will establish a life of peace with all those countries that do not intend to wage war against Iran and we do not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of others.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON NONALIGNED PREDICAMENT

GF090700 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listerners: The opposition expressed by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Nonaligned conference being held in Iraq and Syria's support for Iran's resolute stand on the matter have made the Nonaligned Movement more aware of its position in international politics.

According to IRNA, after making the abovementioned statement, an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman continued as follows: In view of the fact that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has violated one of the basic principles of the Nonaligned Movement -- that is, the principle of nonaggression -- the Islamic Republic's Government has decided to oppose the holding of the Nonaligned conference in Baghdad. He also called on the countries of the world to cooperate with Iran and asked the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement to raise the subject at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in Havana. Meanwhile, Syria has also opposed the conference being held in Baghdad and suggested that it be held in another country.

Although it is premature to expect a response from the Nonaligned Movement to the proposal put forward by Iran and Syria, it is essential to mention that the principles adopted by the movement prohibit the holding of the Nonaligned Movement's annual conference in countries engaged in war or in those which violate the movement's principles.

The Nonaligned Movement currently faces a predicament because of its failure to implement the decisions it has made, particularly during the past few years. Moreover, if the concept of nonalignment has lost its meaning, if the Nonaligned Movement has become an organization incorporating a number of countries that only purport to be nonaligned and if this movement is heavily dependent on major powers of the world in matters related to the political, military, economic and cultural fields, it is because the movement has failed to uphold its basic principles and implement its own decisions. In fact, as if it were not enough that the Iraqi regime continues to be a member of the Nonaligned Movement, it has also moved to suggest that the annual conference be held in Iraq. This state of affairs justifies our asking the following question of the movement: Is the Nonaligned Movement no longer able to execute its historic duties?

Although it is doubtful the annual conference will be held in Baghdad, the foreign ministers meeting in Havana will be taken to task on the matter. Undoubtedly, taking up and deciding on the proposal by the Islamic Republic of Iran will be a new experience for the Nonaligned Movement. This is due to the fact that a number of countries which have been upholding the basic principles and decisions of the Nonaligned Movement in the past will undoubtedly be in favor or Iran's proposal. If, however, those countries which favor alignment with superpowers insist on their stand, the existence and importance of the Nonaligned Movement will be placed in jeopardy.

FOREIGN GUESTS MARK REVOLUTION, MEET AYATOLLAHS

LD092210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] The foreign guests visiting Iran to celebrate the 10 days that followed the dawn of the revolution and the third anniversary of the victory of Iran's Islamic revolution, met with His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi and Ayatollah Montazeri this afternoon.

During the delegations' meeting with His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi, Sayyid Ahmad Zaki (?Tafahu), a Shi'ite ulema from Lebanon, made a speech in Arabic. He said that the aim of the meeting was to humbly convey felicitations on the anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution and to express support for and renew the covenant with the Muslim Iranian people. He added: This revolution has created the conditions for the renewal of the greatness of Islam and the greatness of the Muslims. By reviving Islamic tenets that have been kept lukewarm since the dawn of Islam, the revolution has banished despondency and inertia from Muslim societies and has taught them the lesson of selflessness, sacrifice and jihad.

Then His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi made a speech welcoming the visitors. Referring to the Islamic revolution of the Iranian people, he said: Iran is a country which has taught every country in the world the technique of waging struggle against oppressors and wiping out [word indistinct] and oppression. He then expressed the hope that Muslim unity would help Muslims to triumph over the common enemies.

Referring to the problem of the abduction of Imam Musa as-Sadr, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi-Najafi concluded his remarks by asking God Almighty to return As-Sadr to Lebanon so that he can reorganize and resume leadership of Lebanon's Shi'ites. He begged the one God to save (?Jabal 'Amil), the home of Islam's great ulema, from the clutches of the Zionist occupationists and their mercenary agents.

According to the same report, the foreign guests' message of congratulations and solidarity was read during their meeting with His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri. Congratulating them in turn, the illustrious canonist, Ayatollah Montazeri, spoke of the permanent struggle that has been waged by the forces of right against evil. He drew attention to the ultimate victory of the forces of right over the bullies and the mammonists.

Emphasizing the Koran's joyful message that the meek will rule the world and destroy the oppressors by relying on the forces of faith and unity, he said: Those revolutions which lean on the moral force and faith of the nations will ultimately triumph.

Despite the backing and support which Mohammad Reza Pahlavi enjoyed from the two Eastern and Western superpowers, his well-equipped army and his internal security organization, he was vanquished by the will of a nation, a nation which had nothing except faith and reliance on God. You should rest assured that the very Indians and negros who are languishing under U.S. oppression will one day rub the U.S. bullies' noses in the dust. This is a divine tradition. Armed with unity and reliance on the strength of God, the nations that have been made meek will ultimately throw the superpowers to the ground.

In connection with the treacheries perpetrated by the reactionary Arab regimes in the region, Ayatollah Montazeri warned the heads of these regimes to stop plotting against the Islamic revolution.

He added: You, the heads of the Persian Gulf states who have added the attribute "Islamic" to yourselves, should either renounce their [the superpowers] course of oppression and monopoly, return to the embrace of the Islamic nations and Islam and devote your countries' God-given riches to the cause of Islam and to your deprived Muslim nations, or you should become agents of imperialism and world Zionism -- as you are now. If you choose this course, you should know that the fate of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi will soon blight you one by one. Do not strike so many blows at Islam and the destiny of your nations at the provocation of Reagan and Kissinger! Return to the embrace of Islam, where your good solely lies!

Ayatollah Montazeri then referred to the great material and moral forces wasted on the battlefronts of the war imposed on Iran by Iraq. He added: Just think about it. If these forces were expended on confronting Israel, how many problems would they solve and how effectual would they be in saving the Muslims from the claws of the Zionist usurpers? We see with the utmost regret that the inept Jordanian Husayn, at a time when most of his country's territory is languishing under the heel of the regime occupying Israel, is picking a quarrel with the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Ayatollah Montazeri continued by reminding all of the world's Muslims: Rely on the grace of God. Defend right and truth so that you may triumph -- and you will -- wherever you may be. Should it appear on the face of things that you have been defeated, you will have successfully carried out your divine duty. [sentence as heard] Your small numbers should not be instrumental in making you leave the battle; you should be confident of your victory. Hoseyn ibn 'Ali, may peace be upon him, achieved victory and he has been glorified throughout history.

In conclusion, he begged the one God to grant speedy victory to all the Muslims of the world who are languishing under oppression against oppression and against being made meek.

TEHRAN WARNS AGAINST SUNNI-SHI'ITE DISCORD

GF091900 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Commentary: "The Raising of the Shi'ite-Sunni Issue Is a New Imperialist-Zionist Conspiracy in the Region"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The Muslim world had long been facing imperialist conspiracies that aim at creating divisions. A century has elapsed since the day the British prime minister raised the Koran in the British House of Commons and said: It is impossible for us to look for a foothold in the Muslim countries as long as this book exists.

Since then, radical developments have occurred in the Muslim world. British imperialism managed to find a way to control the strength of Muslims' faith and unity by infiltrating the ranks of the Muslim masses in Muslim countries, particularly in the Middle East and the Indian subcontinent. They created the imperialist policy of "divide and rule," which was pursued throughout the world and resulted in the greatest calamities for the Muslim world.

The foreign colonialists were more interested in creating divisions between the two Muslim sects, Shi'ite and Sunni, in the Indian subcontinent than in other areas. This is because Muslim resistance and steadfastness was one of the biggest obstacles to British ambitions in seeking to dominate that part of the world. However, Muslims closed the way to foreign infiltration by following the guidance of the Koran, which refers clearly to unity. The wars waged by Muslims in Afghanistan -- in which Sunnis and Shi'ites fought alongside one another -- and the defeat of British imperialism still frighten foreign imperialists.

Historically, the Indian subcontinent was the first place in which the imperialists sought to implement their treacherous plan by creating artificial divisions between Sunnis and Shi'ites.

Despite the struggle and steadfastness of the Muslim world's scholars and thinkers in the face of such beliefs, the unawareness of the masses and the agentry of local rulers helped the colonialists in their schemes and in the crimes they committed. Attempts were made to bring Muslim sects closer together -- thanks to the enlightened views of people like Jamaluddin Asadabadi [19th century reformer, better known as Al-Afghani], Iqbal of Lahore [Muslim Indian poet] and Muhammad 'Abduh [Egyptian follower of Al-Afghani] -- and all Muslim sects were officially recognized at the time of Shaykh Shaltut, rector of Al-Azhar University. The jurisprudence of all Muslim schools [the Shi'ite Ja'fari, in addition to the four Sunni schools] began to be taught at Al-Azhar University. Thus, an important positive step was made to foil imperialism's plots.

However, following the triumph of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the resurgence of Islam and the escalation of Islamic and revolutionary movements in the Muslim world made imperialism [words indistinct] Great Britain, think once again about using the weapon of sectarian discord between Shi'ites and Sunnis, a weapon that has become obsolete.

We saw the first conspiratorial action at the At-Ta'if conference [in January 1981] when they sought to incite fighting among Iranian Muslims under the slogan of "Shi'ites and Sunnis." The conspiracy was nipped in the bud following the firm stand taken by the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Imam Khomeyni declared that Sunnis and Shi'ites are equal and that sectarian discord is one of the plots of the arch-Satan who has [words indistinct]. This has alerted the Muslim world to the dangers it had ignored in the past. The call by the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the At-Ta'if conference, in which he warned Muslims against the conspiracy of sectarian discord that was being hatched by imperialism and its agents in the region, clearly exposed U.S. imperialism's plan to return to the region.

Very regrettably, after the failure of past plots and schemes, we see this wornout weapon being used once again in the Indian subcontinent and in the most sensitive and important region of the subcontinent -- the Afghan-Pakistani border, which is suffering from a multitude of problems inherited from foreign imperialism. The reports of the clash between Shi'ite and Sunni brothers in Pakistan on the eve of the declaration of Iran's plan to resolve the Afghan question is a widescale conspiracy. We cannot say that the target of this conspiracy is the Islamic revolution in Iran. The conspiracy is aimed at all Muslims in the region. The Muslim Pakistani and Afghan peoples must be fully vigilant to avoid the deviation of the revolutionary Islamic movement. (?The Islamic revolution), whose slogan is raised by Iran, is not acceptable to the imperialists, because their interests are threatened. Therefore, Muslims must be alert so they will not fall into the trap of imperialist conspiracies and sectarian discord.

Imperialism, international oppression and international atheism are the intractable foes of Shi'ites and Sunnis, who should stand united in their struggle. We see this clearly in Islamic Iran, where Shi'ites and Sunnis are struggling in the same fortress against the agents of imperialism.

FINANCE MINISTER ON REPAYMENT OF LOANS

GF070412 Tehran IRNA in English 1740 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Tehran, Feb 6 (IRNA-ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY) (ex-PARS) -- The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran intends in the long (?term) to cover its expenses through tax revenue and no longer considers oil revenue as a determining factor, according to the minister of economic and financial affairs, Dr Hoseyn Namazi, speaking in an interview with IRNA today. To this end there was a need to put production in an active position, create full employment and revitalise the economy, he said.

As for the policy of the government vis a vis barter trade, the minister said that in this kind of trade the intention was to give importance to the Muslim populated and Third World countries. Besides, he said, those countries which in their trade would not follow a policy of exploitation and adhere to policies based on mutual interests and justice could trade with Iran.

The general policy of the government was, he stressed, that goods being exchanged must, from the point of view of price and quality, be competitive in the world markets. Once these principles were taken into account, Iran would welcome such trade, he said.

Speaking about the reimbursement of the loans granted to other countries, Namazi said that these loans had mostly been granted following the oil price hike in the mid-70's. Classifying these loans he said that some of them were non-returnable loans which compared to other loans made up a nominal portion.

The second category were those granted to the developing or undeveloped countries which apparently had aimed at helping these countries improve their economic system but in fact had been paid out of the pockets of the oppressed Iranians with the intention of political domination and extravagance. He said that the loans granted to industrial Western and Eastern countries mostly were bribes and blackmail to imperialist countries and their agents. Examples of such loans were 3 billion dollars granted to France, 800 million dollars to England, 200 million to Poland and 160 million dollars to Bulgaria. Some 3.3 billion dollars of these loans had not yet been repaid. He said most of it [was due] from France, which had atomic power plants with the atomic energy organisation of Iran. The French Government, he said, was indirectly preventing reimbursement of the sum.

He continued that one of the reasons for unwillingness of these countries including France to pay back these loans was the strong anti-imperialist policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He stressed that the government and the related organisation would continue their efforts in collecting the money granted to those countries.

As for the loans granted to Sudan, Turkey and Poland, he said that some difficulties had been experienced. In the case of Pakistan, due to friendly neighbourly relations, the Islamic Republic of Iran had agreed to easier terms with Pakistan. In the case of loans granted to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, Afghanistan, India, Egypt and Indonesia and several other small loans to other countries, he said that there had been no major problem. The minister continued that the Government of Egypt, which was refunding to fulfill its obligations, met with sound and rational reaction from the government and thus recently paid back some 51 million dollars of its debts on time due to their economic problems rather than any political reasons were shirking their responsibilities towards the Islamic Republic of Iran were are doing so in a cautious manner. [sentence as received]

Speaking about the future of Iranian investments abroad, the minister of economics said that overall 17 investments totalling 900 million dollars have been made most of which were the shares in projects involving uranium enrichment and production to be used in the nuclear power stations. These investments were not in line with the interests of the country and were hazardous for ecology. These investments he said were made in France, South Africa, West Germany and several other Asian and African countries and the Islamic Republic Government of Iran has taken steps in severing ties of dependence. However, Namazi added that the interests of Iran required rational and well calculated measures so as not to suffer any financial losses through cancellation of these projects.

He continued that besides these, there has been investments with Krupp, Deutsche Babcock in the area of production of steel and machinery some of which had been beneficial. He explained that the intention was either to keep them at a level that ensured general interest, or to sell them.

In another part of his interview the minister of economics said basically the investments in countries with which Iran had political relations could not be beneficial such as the case of Egypt. Therefore, the fate of these investments would (?become) clear through proper process.

As for the development bank of Iran and Egypt, Namazi said Iran had hired a lawyer to protect the position of Iran. As for the textile factory of Iran and Egypt, Mirax, the necessary measures would be taken, he said. However, he stressed, investments in Islamic countries which had not adopted a hostile policy towards Iran were approved and efforts would be made to make relations between Muslim countries stronger. He further added that negotiations were underway with the Turkish Government to get the debts due to Iran to be paid in the form of goods.

When asked about the possibility of investment for refineries outside Iran, he said that it was not in the interests of Iran and such investments must be made inside the country since Iran had the experience and had the necessary skilled and expertise manpower.

Referring to the sale of oil and foreign exchange reserves of Iran, Namazi said that the policy of the government was to adhere to an oil policy which did not plunder this natural resource and protected the national interests. "Of course the policies of imperialist countries is to create obstacles in the way of the sale of Iranian oil so as to exert economic pressure on our country", he said.

Prior to victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran around 6 million barrels of oil were sold daily and after the revolution due to the refusal of Iran to sell oil to certain countries oil exports reached one tenth of the above-mentioned amount he said. But due to the needs of the world market, it was not difficult for Iran to sell between 1 and 1 1/2 million barrels per day, he added.

Speaking about the foreign exchange reserves of the country, the minister of economics said that due to application of certain policies the further decrease in the amount of reserves had been prevented and opening of credits requiring foreign exchange was in harmony with foreign exchange revenues, he said.

In conclusion, concerning the export of natural gas to the Soviet Union, the minister of economics said the latter had expressed its desire for it and negotiations were underway, he said. If the conditions of purchase were changed to Iran's desired terms, that is, a just price, Iran was ready to export gas to the Soviet Union.

MOJAHEDIN REPORT SECRET SALE OF IRANIAN GOLD

GF091804 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Fifty tons [as heard] of Iranian gold have been sold secretly on the international free market. This was announced by the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization in a statement issued in Paris. This organization also announced that if any nation trades with Khomeyni's antinationalist regime it will harm the Iranian nation.

According to our reporter, the statement was issued in Paris following a reduction in the price of Iranian oil.

The statement also notes that at a time when bloody clashes against Khomeyni's regime are occurring throughout Iran and when the regime is faced with the gravest political and economic crisis, any political or commercial dealings with the regime by any nation of the world would not serve the interests of the Iranian nation.

The statement reminds all nations that if they continue signing agreements with Khomeyni's regime following these warnings, the Iranian nation will not assume any responsibility for honoring such agreements.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 785

LD091740 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Communique 785 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] At 0600 yesterday the zealous combatants of the ground forces and the self-sacrificing warriors of the Guards Corps, with the backing of our powerful artillery fire, launched a counteroffensive against the Saddamist invaders near Tang-e Chazzabeh and pinned the enemy forces down in their positions, inflicting heavy and effective blows on them. At 0120 this morning our combatants foiled a last-ditch effort by the enemy on this front. Our powerful forces inflicted considerable loss and damages on the misled Saddamists and captured several of the enemy. The number of captured enemy personnel will be announced later. An intensive battle on this front continues.

On the front west of Dezful, our heavy-artillery fire on the Iraqi positions and forces do not give the Saddamist invaders any chance to move or act. The enemy also suffered some losses.

Exchanges of fire continued on the Shush and Reqabiyeh fronts. Exchange of fire is more intensive on the Shush front.

Battle operations continued on other southern fronts with exchanges of artillery and other heavy-weapon fire between our powerful forces and the disintegrating enemy. Other exchanges continued on the Meymak, Salehabad, Sumar, Gilan-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts. Fire exchanges on the Meymak front were more intense than the other fronts. The enemy losses on this front include the destruction of one ammunition-carrying truck and several trenches. The enemy also lost several personnel.

On the Sumar and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab fronts, three enemy tanks and one engineer vehicle were badly damaged or destroyed. A considerable number of Iraqi troops were either killed or wounded.

On the Gilan-e Gharb front, our combatants succeeded in damaging 4 enemy tanks and destroying 3 observation posts, more than 15 assembly points and one truck. Around 14 enemy troops were killed.

Yesterday enemy long-range artillery fire damaged some residential districts in Abadan and martyred or wounded several inhabitants of this city.

During battles on 7 February, 14 devotees and self-sacrificing combatants of the ground forces and one brave warrior of the gendarmerie sacrificed their lives and joined the army of the eternal martyrs. May their souls be happy and may their path lead to victory.

BOSTAN CELEBRATES 6 FEB BATTLE VICTORY

LD091840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] According to IRNA, the defenders of the Islamic revolution paraded in Bostan yesterday to mark the third anniversary of victory of the Islamic revolution. In the presence of newly-captured Iraqi prisoners of war, the defenders also celebrated the crushing of the enemy's extensive offensive launched on the Chazzabeh gorge.

According to the same report, at 1230 on Saturday the enemy used several brigades to launch an attack to capture Bostan. However, the defenders of the Islamic revolution positioned in the Chazzabeh gorge, which is 10 km northwest of Bostan near the border, obstructed their way and forced the enemy to concede to another defeat before they had any chance to capture even an inch of the Islamic homeland.

The report also states that several enemy soldiers were taken prisoner. Some of these soldiers' friends, who were yearning to recapture Bostan, were killed and took their desire to their graves. Enemy losses in this offensive are reportedly very high. The smoke rising from the destroyed positions and ammunition of the aggressive Iraqi Armed Forces covered the sky over part of the Chazzabeh gorge for hours yesterday and today.

VOICE OF IRAN REPORTS ON CLASHES IN TEHRAN

GF051758 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] According to a Voice of Iran correspondent's report from the capital, 16 persons have been killed and 27 wounded in clashes that took place between anti-Khomeyni groups and the regime's guards near Fuziyeh Square. Our correspondent reports that the clashes started on (?Tuesday) at (?0600) on Mazandaran Street, east of Fuziyeh Square, and continued until 1800 the same day. According to the same report, the noise of gunfire and shooting worried the residents of this area.

Witnesses have said that most of the fatalities occurred on (?Monday night). The corpses remained on and around Mazandaran Street until 1100 (?Wednesday).

Our correspondent adds that most of the wounded were taken to hospitals by residents of that area. As usual, the regime's media have so far not reported on this clash.

FORMER OFFICIAL, BROTHER ASSASSINATED IN TEHRAN

LD061120 Tehran IRNA in English 0956 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Tehran, 6 Feb (IRNA) -- Mohammad 'Ali Amdi, the former under secretary of the Industry and Mines Ministry and his brother Reza Amdi, were martyred in front of their house in Africa Avenue, Tehran, by armed terrorists on Friday night.

According to the reporter, the assassinations occurred at 21:40 on Friday, while the two were entering their house as two motorcyclists, one of them armed, opened fire. Mohammad 'Ali Amdi was martyred immediately but his brother, after being transferred to hospital, was martyred later.

The terrorists escaped the scene but the search for them continues.

TEHRAN REPORTS KURDISH CLERGYMAN ASSASSINATED

LD091816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, the Kurdish clergyman and honorable guard, Rahmatollah 'Alipur, was assassinated by the agents of blasphemy and world arrogance yesterday and joined the ranks of martyrs of the Islamic homeland of Iran.

The body of this modest martyr will be buried tomorrow. The funeral service for this martyr and the martyr guard, Qasem Dehlavi, will begin at 0900 tomorrow proceeding from the Central Islamic Revolution Committee toward the flower garden cemetery of the martyrs.

KURDS KILL 50 GUARDS IN MIANDO'AB CLASH

GF091749 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] According to the Free Voice of Iran correspondent, a number of combatants from both sides were killed in a heavy clash in Miando'ab between Kurdish fighters and the regime's guards.

The report indicates that the bodies of the guards could be seen in the streets of Miando'ab until late in the evening and no one was attempting to collect them. Eyewitnesses have put the number of dead guards at over 50.

Another report indicates that the battle between Kurdish fighters and the regime's guards is continuing sporadically in the city of Miando'ab and that Kurdish fighters are now in control of a large part of the city. They have announced that they will fight Khomeyni's guards until they have gained complete control of the city.

SISTAN VA BALUCHESTAN GOVERNOR ON DEVELOPMENT

GF090620 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 19 Jan 82 p 4

[Special interview granted to provincial service correspondent by Sistan va Baluchestan Governor General Mohammadi -- date not given]

[Excerpts] The governor of Sistan va Baluchestan said the following about development projects in the province: Following the seminar of ministers and governors general held in Zahedan, in which martyr Raja'i participated, it was decided to give more credit and facilities to four of the most deprived provinces, including Sistan va Baluchestan. This was done in order to reduce the differences in development levels among the various provinces in the country and create a form of social justice.

Following approval of this proposal, the governorate formulated a plan and asked for 2.5 billion rials in credit from martyr Raja'i's government. This was, fortunately, approved. We were given about 1.2 billion rials of this credit in May 1981.

Considering the proposed plans, a considerable amount of this credit was fortunately used. We hope that either all or a major proportion of this credit will be used by the end of the current year with due consideration for the working season. The projects in the province can be classified in three categories:

A. [as published] Foundation projects in agriculture;

2. Projects to increase provincial commerce capabilities;

3. Projects for the welfare of the people in the area.

Of the total 2.5 billion rials of credit, 900 million rials has been allocated to agriculture. The area is the future hope of the nation's agriculture. Other areas include Nikshahr, Qasr-e Qand and Saravan as well as part of Iranshahr. Approximately 60 tons of dates are produced annually in the area. However, because of a lack of packing facilities and transportation problems, this high-energy product is not yet being exploited properly. Action has been taken to improve date palm groves and palms, as well as facilities for packing under hygienic conditions. A date-packing plant will be built soon in Bampur District in Iranshahr. Small date-processing plants are also envisaged. They are to be built in Nikshahr and Qasr-e Qand.

There is also the coastal region of the province where the city of Chah Bahar is located. The area is very important because of the fishing there. During the idolatrous reign, no action was taken to exploit this fine source of protein, but a fishery organization and factory have now been established there and cold storage facilities have been built in Kenarak and Chah Bahar with capacities of 200 and 1,700 tons respectively.

The governor general added: Chah Bahar fishery has been purchasing fish and supporting the fishermen for 3 months now.

During this period, contraband activities have been seriously dealt with to the extent that now no permission is being granted for dhows to go to the shaykhdoms.

With this support they have begun fishing and, at present, using primitive facilities and with due consideration to the situation at sea, they catch from 10 to 70 tons of fish daily. These are purchased by the fishery organization. However, considering the present stock and the facilities that will be available in the future, it is forecast that, God willing, daily production can reach 150 tons. Action has been taken to purchase motherships which are able to purchase fish from fishermen at sea and process and bring them to shore. A number of missions have gone abroad to purchase such vessels.

From the point of view of commerce, considering the fact that the port of Chah Bahar is the only Iranian port in the Sea of Oman and the only gateway to the open seas, it is getting serious consideration by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Construction of a commercial port and breakwaters began in Chah Bahar and Kenarak 5 months ago under a contract worth 800 million tomans. They are working fast and it is hoped that the port of Chah Bahar will be operational for serious and active work in supplying next year's needs.

The art of carpet weaving has been given serious consideration. In the past year around 80 million tomans have been spent on construction of workshops and centers for teaching the craft. Other handicraft industries, such as needlework, have also been given serious consideration. The budget for this was 5 million tomans last year, 35 million this year and 85 million tomans has been forecast for next year. The industry is suitable to the culture of the area and can quickly increase production for the local people. It also has a good market. The biggest project under construction in the province is the Baluch textile mill, which will be built in the Iranshahr area. With its immense facilities, it will be able to absorb a large workforce. It will employ 2,000 workers initially.

God willing, the first production line will be operational in March. There is also the factory for construction of bricks from limestone sand in Iranshahr. Construction is complete and we hope to have it start operations in March.

The governor general added: Other projects include construction of a railway line between Zahedan and Kerman. This line will connect Europe to the Far East. The project was jointly started between the governorate's office and the railway organization. Some 600 million rials have been credited to the railway organization for mapping the route, and parts of this operation have been completed.

NVOI ASSAILS LIBERALS' PRO-U.S. STANCE

TA081019 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 February 1982 carried a commentary entitled: "The Fourth Year of the Revolution Will Be the Year of Intensification of Struggles Against the Great Satan."

It said the struggles of our people against world-devouring America and its puppets in the region continued with the utmost intensity during the third year of the revolution. The compromising liberals and other dregs of the great Satan and the pseudo-Muslims continued to resort to various ruses and ploys to divert the struggles of our homeland's people against world-devouring America, including the ruse of putting forward the name of the Soviet Union, without presenting any proof and basis.

However, the imam of the nation foiled this attempt by the compromising liberals and other elements and mercenaries. The imam rightly said that the dregs of America have strived and continue to strive to negate America by raising the name of the Soviet Union. The imam has justly called America the main enemy of Iran, and his guideline was and continues to be that all should direct their cries against America.

However, the liberals and other agents and mercenaries of the great Satan keep saying and writing that the country which is confronting us today is the Soviet Union. As you may note, this view of the liberals and the dregs of the great Satan is nothing more than the self-same view of the Zionist Brzezinski and the mouthpieces of the aggressive America which was openly stated in Brzezinski's memorandum.

The compromising liberals have pursued and are pursuing two main objectives in raising the name of the Soviet Union: Fist, as the imam has said, to negate America; and the other, to create an anti-Soviet climate. However, fortunately, the true facts are clearly obvious to the true forces of the revolution, our homeland's millions-strong masses, and especially to the Islamic Republic's realistic government figures and officials.

"Addressing progressive mankind, Imam Khomeyni declared: The heroic Iranian people will struggle against the U.S. Government until the end of their lives. However, Yadollah Sahabi, without paying heed to the imam's guideline, declared from the Majlis' rostrum that the statement to the effect that we are at war with America is still something that is not certain. We do not see ourselves in a state of war with America. Then, Mr Yadollah Sahabi asked the Majlis: Why should we not enter into talks with the United States? In other words, why not bring back anew this main enemy and this foe of the freedom and independence of nations to revolutionary and emancipated Iran?"

This was an example of the endeavors and ploys of the counterrevolution to negate America and to return it to our homeland, and these attempts are continuing up to this very day. Without doubt the fourth year of the revolution will be the year of intensification of struggles against the great Satan, and the year of the great successes of our nation toward promoting the Islamic Republic.

NVOI BLAMES U.S. FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

TA091320 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 6 February 1982 carried a commentary entitled: "America's Strategy of Terror in Our Homeland."

It said the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism against our homeland are increasing day by day. These days, on the eve of the anniversary of our nation's revolution, U.S. intelligence services have ordered their agents and the counterrevolutionary dregs and also the deceived ones who have fallen into the trap of the counterrevolution to intensify their activities in order to create instability in our Islamic Republic.

This, again, is another warning to our revolutionary nation to increase its revolutionary vigilance even more. As a result of our nation's revolution, America lost one of its most faithful puppets and its gendarme in the Persian Gulf region. America lost unbelievable profits from the plunder of our country's oil. After the victory of the Vietnamese nation, the victory of the Iranian revolution inflicted the greatest blows on America, and the United States will never forget this.

For this reason, from the very first days of the overthrow of the shah's regime, America has been pursuing its aim of altering the development of our nation's revolution into a course desired by it. Particularly, the main reason for America's support of all counter-revolutionary forces, which has been confirmed by the numerous documents obtained at the U.S. spy den in Tehran, also stem from this fact. Washington's political support for the compromising liberals as well is for this reason.

"It must not be forgotten that all foes of the Iranian revolution -- from the liberals and plundering billionaires to all dregs of the former regime and army officers of the annihilated shah, the criminal SAVAKists and also the multifarious Maoist minigroups -- have gathered around the fugitive Bani-Sadr, this CIA agent."

"The Americans have close contact with the Forqan counterrevolutionary and terrorist group, Qasemlu's separatist gang in Kordestan and other separatist minigroups in Baluchestan and Khuzestan. The Americans are protecting and directing these minigroups. and gangs and other extreme rightist and leftist organizations in order to sow discord, escalate blind terrorism and even launch a civil war."

It is in particular these very organizations and political currents which these days are receiving new instructions from the great Satan and its intelligence services. What we are discussing is America's strategy of terror against our revolution and the imam's line, and Washington's aims in escalating ever more the speed of the cycle of terror in our Islamic Republic. The content of the strategy of all counterrevolutionary minigroups and groupings that are directed by the United States is the launching of a civil war in our homeland. According to their plan, terrorist operations should serve to prepare the ground for the activity of the counterrevolution. However, even such a wild and impudent strategy cannot obtain the desired results for world-devouring America.

CLANDESTINE CLAIMS GAS EXPORTS TO USSR TO RESUME

NC101404 (Clandestine) Voice of Iran in Persian 0330 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] As forecast by the Voice of Iran's political commentator, instead of propagating the mullahs' revolution, the propaganda delegation of Khomeyni's regime that went to Moscow talked with Soviet officials about the expansion of Tehran-Moscow relations.

Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, the regime's minister of energy who heads this delegation, held talks with Soviet officials on Tuesday on the resumption of Iranian natural gas exports to the Soviet Union for re-export from there to other countries of the world.

It should be noted that 2 weeks ago, the mullahs' energy minister had announced that if Moscow accepted the conditions put forth by Khomeyni's regime, Iran would once again export its natural gas to the Soviet Union.

Gas exports were halted about 2 years ago following differences on prices.

BRIEFS

IMPORTS FROM WEST -- Undated (AFP) -- Tehran: Iranian imports from the West totalled 10,100 million dollars in the period March-December 1981, an amount that compares with 11,700 million dollars during the same period of 1977, just after the revolution, official figures showed here. Imports from the West accounted for 66 percent of the total in 1980, as compared with 81 percent in 1977. Currently, Iran is encouraging imports of machinery and spares for industry, along with technology. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0901 GMT 8 Feb 82 NC]